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*Presented by Professor H. J. Davis
August 1963*

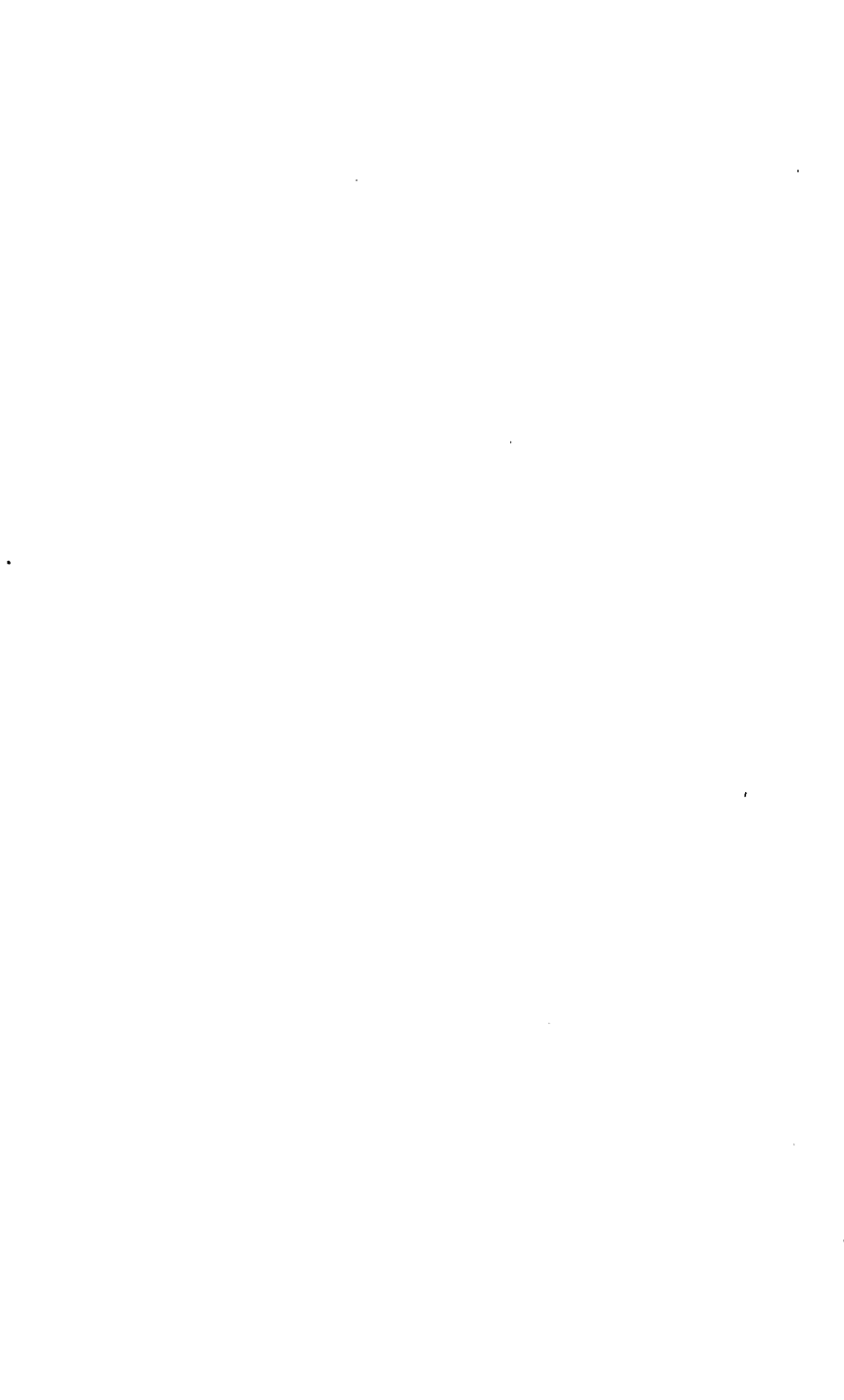
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SOME
REMARKS
ON THE
Barrier Treaty,
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY
AND THE
States - General.

By the AUTHOR of
The Conduct of the ALLIES.

To which are added,
The said **BARRIER-TREATY,**
with the Two Separate Articles ;
Part of the Counter-Project ; The
Sentiments of Prince *Eugene* and
Count *Sinzendorf*, upon the said
Treaty ; And a Representation of
the *English* Merchants at *Bruges*.

L O N D O N,
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THE
S. J. A. M. S.

OF THE

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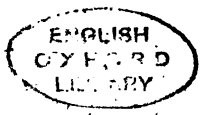
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T H E

P R E F A C E.

WHEN I Published the Discourse called, *The Conduct of the Allies*, I had Thoughts either of inserting or annexing the Barrier-Treaty at length, with such Observations, as I conceived might be useful for publick Information: But that Discourse taking up more room than I designed, after my utmost Endeavours to abbreviate it, I contented my self only with making some few Reflections upon that famous Treaty, sufficient, as I thought, to answer the Design of my Book. I have since heard that my Readers in general seemed to wish I had been more particular, and have discovered an Impatience to have that Treaty made publick, especially since it hath been laid before the House of Commons.

That I may give some Light to the Reader, who is not well vers'd in these Affairs, he may please to know, that a Project for a Treaty of Barrier with the States, was transmitted hither from Holland; but being disapproved of by our Court in several Parts, a new Project, or Scheme of a Treaty, was drawn up here, with many Additions

The PREFACE.

*and Alterations. This last was called the Counter-Project; and was the Measure whereby the Duke of M — h and my Lord T — d were Com-
manded and Instructed to proceed, in Negotiating a Treaty of Barrier with the States. I have added a Translation of this Counter-Project, in those Articles where it differs from the Barrier-Treaty, that the Reader, by comparing them together, may judge how punctually those Negotiators observed their Instructions. I have likewise subjoined the Sentiments of Prince Eugene of Savoy and the Count de Sinzendorf, relating to this Treaty, written (I suppose) while it was negotiating. And lastly, I have added a Copy of the Representation of the British Merchants at Bruges, signifying what Inconveniencies they already felt, and further apprehended, from this Barrier-Treaty.*

S O M E

Some Remarks on the Barrier-Treaty.

IMagine a reasonable Person in *China*, were reading the following Treaty, and one who was ignorant of our Affairs, or our Geography; He would conceive their High Mightinesses the States-General, to be some vast powerful Common-wealth, like that of *Rome*, and Her Majesty to be a Petty Prince, like one of those to whom that Republick would sometimes send a *Diadem* for a Present, when they behaved themselves well; otherwise could depose at pleasure, and place whom they thought fit in their stead. Such a Man would think, that the States had taken our Prince and Us into their *Protection*; and in return honoured us so far, as to make use of our Troops as some small Assistance in their Conquests, and the enlargement of their Empire, or to prevent the Incurfions of *Barbarians* upon some of their out-lying Provinces. But how must it found in an *European* Ear, that *Great Britain*, after maintaining a War for so many Years, with so much Glory and Success, and such prodigious Expence; After saving the Empire, *Holland*, and *Portugal*, and almost recovering *Spain*, should, towards the close of a War, enter into a Treaty with Seven *Dutch* Provinces, to secure to them a Dominion larger than their own, which She had conquered.

quered for them; to undertake for a great deal more, without stipulating the least Advantage for Her self; and accept as an Equivalent, the mean Condition of those *States* assisting to preserve her Queen on the Throne, whom, by God's Assistance, she is able to defend against all Her Majesty's *Enemies* and *Allies* put together?

Such a wild Bargain could never have been made for Us, if the *States* had not found it their Interest to use very *powerful Motives* to the chief Advisers, (I say nothing of the Person immediately employ'd); and if a Party here at Home had not been resolved, for Ends and Purposes very well known, to continue the War as long as they had any occasion for it.

The *Counter-Project* of this Treaty, made here at *London*, was bad enough in all Conscience: I have said something of it in the *Preface*: Her Majesty's Ministers were instructed to proceed by it in their Negotiation. There was one Point in that Project which would have been of Consequence to *Britain*, and one or two more, where the Advantages of the *States* were not so very exorbitant, and where some Care was taken of the House of *Austria*. Is it possible that *our good Allies and Friends* could not be brought to any Terms with us, unless by striking out every Particular that might do Us any good, and adding still more to Them, where so much was already granted? For instance, the Article about demolishing of *Dunkirk*, surely might have remained,

remained, which was of some Benefit to the States, as well as of mighty Advantage to Us, and which the French King has lately yielded in one of his Preliminaries, tho' clogged with the Demand of an Equivalent, which will owe its difficulty only to this Treaty.

But let me now consider the Treaty it self: Among the one and twenty Articles of which it consists, only two have any relation to Us, importing that the Dutch are to be Guarantees of our Succession, and are not to enter into any Treaty till the Queen is acknowledged by France. We know very well, that it is in Consequence the Interest of the States, as much as ours, that Britain should be governed by a Protestant Prince. Besides, what is there more in this Guarantee, than in all common Leagues Offensive and Defensive between two Powers, where each is obliged to defend the other against any Invader with all their Strength? Such was the Grand Alliance between the Emperor, Britain and Holland, which was, or ought to have been, as good a Guarantee of our Succession; to all Intents and Purposes, as this in the Barrier-Treaty; and the mutual Engagements in such Alliances have been always reckoned sufficient, without any separate Benefit to either Party.

It is, no doubt, for the Interest of Britain, that the States should have a sufficient Barrier against France: But their High Mightinesses, for some few Years past, have put a different
Mean-

Meaning upon the word *Barrier*, from what it formerly used to bear, when applied to *Them*. When the late King was Prince of *Orange*, and commanded their Armies against *France*, it was never once imagined that any of the Towns taken, should belong to the *Dutch*; they were all immediately delivered up to their lawful Monarch; and *Flanders* was only a *Barrier* to *Holland*, as it was in the Hands of *Spain* rather than *France*. So in the Grand Alliance of 1701, the several Powers promising to endeavour to recover *Flanders* for a *Barrier*, was understood to be the recovering those Provinces to the King of *Spain*: But in this Treaty, the Style is wholly changed: Here are about twenty Towns and Forts of great Importance, with their Chatellanies and Dependencies (which Dependencies are likewise to be enlarged as much as possible) and the whole Revenues of them, to be under the perpetual Military Government of the *Dutch*, by which that Republick will be entirely Masters of the richest Part of all *Flanders*. And upon any Appearance of War, they may put their Garrisons into any other Place of the *Low-Countries*; and further, the King of *Spain* is to give them a Revenue of four hundred thousand Crowns a Year, to enable them to maintain those Garrisons.

Why should we wonder, that the *Dutch* are inclined to perpetuate the War, when, by an Article in this Treaty, the King of *Spain* is not to possess one single Town in the *Low-Countries*,

ties, till a Peace is made. The Duke of Anjou at the beginning of this War, maintained six and thirty Thousand Men out of those Spanish Provinces he then possessed; To which if we add the many Towns since taken, which were not in the late King of Spain's Possession at the Time of his Death, with all their Territories and Dependencies, it is visible what Forces the States may be able to keep, even without any Charge to their peculiar Dominions.

The Towns and Chatellanies of this Barrier always maintained their Garrisons when they were in the Hands of France, and, as it is reported, returned a considerable Sum of Money into the King's Coffers; yet the King of Spain is obliged by this Treaty (as we have already observed) to add, over and above, a Revenue of Four hundred thousand Crowns a Year. We know likewise, that a great part of the Revenue of the Spanish Netherlands is already pawned to the States; so that after a Peace, nothing will be left to the Sovereign, nor will the People be much eased of the Taxes they at present labour under.

Thus the States, by vertue of this Barrier-Treaty, will, in effect, be absolute Sovereigns of all Flanders, and of the whole Revenues in the utmost Extent.

And here I cannot, without some Contempt, take notice of a sort of Reasoning offered by several People, that the many Towns we have taken for the Dutch are of no Advantage, be-

cause the whole Revenues of those Towns are spent in maintaining them. For First, The Fact is manifestly false, particularly as to *Lisse* and some others: Secondly, The *States*, after a Peace, are to have Four hundred thousand Crowns a Year out of the remainder of *Flanders*, which is then to be left to *Spain*: And lastly, Suppose all these acquired Dominions will not bring a Penny into their Treasury; What can be of greater Consequence, than to be able to maintain a mighty Army out of their new Conquests, which before they always did by taxing their natural Subjects?

How shall we be able to answer it to King *Charles* the Third, that while we pretend to endeavour restoring him to the entire Monarchy of *Spain*, we join at the same time with the *Dutch* to deprive him of his natural Right to the *Low-Countries*?

But suppose by a *Dutch Barrier* must now be understood only what is to be in Possession of the *States*; yet even under this Acceptation of the Word, nothing was originally meant except a *Barrier* against *France*; whereas several Towns demanded by the *Dutch* in this Treaty, can be of no use at all in such a *Barrier*. And this is the Sentiment even of Prince *Eugens* himself (the present Oracle and Idol of the Party here) who says, *That Dendermond, Ostend, and the Castle of Gand, do in no sort belong to the Barrier, nor can be of other use than to make the States-General Masters of the Low-Countries, and hinder their Trade with England.* And further, *That*

those

those who are acquainted with the Country know very well, that Lier, and Hale to fortifie, can give no Security to the States as a Barrier, but only raise a Jealousie in the People, that these Places are only fortified in order to block up Brussels, and the other great Towns of Brabant.

In those Towns of Flanders where the Dutch are to have Garrisons, but the Ecclesiastical and Civil Power to remain to the King of Spain after a Peace; the States have Power to send Arms, Ammunition and Victuals without paying Customs; under which Pretence they will engross the whole Trade of those Towns, exclusive to all other Nations. This, Prince Eugene likewise foresaw, and, in his Observations upon this Treaty here annexed, proposed a Remedy for it.

And if the Dutch shall please to think, that the whole Spanish Netherlands are not a sufficient Barrier for them, I know no Remedy from the Words of this Treaty, but that we must still go on, and Conquer for them as long as they please. For the Qu— is obliged, whenever a Peace is treated, to procure for them whatever shall be thought necessary besides; and where their Necessity will terminate, is not very easie to foresee.

Could any of Her Majesty's Subjects conceive, that in the Towns we have taken for the Dutch, and given into their Possession as a Barrier, either the States should demand, or our Ministers allow, that the Subjects of Britain should, in respect to their Trade, be used

worse in those very Towns, than they were under the late King of Spain? Yet this is the Fact, as monstrous as it appears: All Goods going to, or coming from *Nempont* or *Ostend*, are to pay the same Duties as those that pass by the *Scheld* under the *Dutch* Forts; And this, in effect, is to shut out all other Nations from Trading to *Flanders*. The *English* Merchants at *Bruges* complain, That after they have paid the King of Spain's Duty for Goods imported at *Ostend*, the same Goods are made liable to further Duties, when they are carried from thence into the Towns of the *Dutch* new Conquests; and desire only the same Privileges of Trade they had before the Death of the late King of Spain, *Charles II.* And in consequence of this Treaty, the *Dutch* have already taken off 8 per Cent, from all Goods they send to the *Spanish Flanders*, but left it still upon Us.

But what is very surprising; in the very same Article where *our good Friends and Allies* are wholly shutting us out from Trading in those Towns we have Conquered for them with so much Blood and Treasure, the Qu— is obliged to procure that the *States* shall be used as favourably in their Trade over all the King of *Spain's* Dominions, as Her own Subjects, or as the People most favoured. This I humbly conceive to be perfect Boys Play, *Cross I win, and Pile you lose*; or, *What's yours is mine, and What's mine is my own.* Now if it should happen that in a Treaty of Peace, some Ports or Towns should be yielded us for the Security of

of our Trade in any Part of the Spanish Dominions, at how great a distance soever; I suppose the Dutch would go on with their Boys Play, and challenge *Italy* by Virtue of that Article: Or would they be content with the Military Government and the Revenues, and reckon them among *what shall be thought necessary* for their Barrier?

This prodigious Article is introduced as subsequent to the Treaty of *Munster*, made about the Year 1648, at a time when *England* was in the utmost Confusion, and very much to our Disadvantage. Those Parts in that Treaty, so unjust in themselves, and so prejudicial to our Trade, ought in reason to have been remitted, rather than confirmed upon us for the Time to come: But this is Dutch Partnership, to share in all our beneficial Bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs, even from those which we have got for them.

In one Part of *The Conduct of the Allies, &c.* among other Remarks upon this Treaty, I make it a Question, whether it were right in point of Policy or Prudence to call in a Foreign Power to be Guarantee to our Succession; because by that means we put it out of the Power of our own Legislature to alter the Succession, how much soever the Necessity of the Kingdom may require it? To comply with the Cautions of some People, I explained my Meaning in the following Editions. I was assured that my Lord Ch—f J—ce affirmed that Passage was Treason; one of my Answerers, I think, decides as favourably,

rably; and I am told, that Paragraph was read very lately during a Debate, with a Comment in very injurious Terms, which, perhaps, might have been spared. That the Legislature should have Power to change the Succession, whenever the Necessities of the Kingdom require, is to very useful towards preserving our Religion and Liberty, that I know not how to recant. The worst of this Opinion is, that at first sight it appears to be *Whiggish*; but the Distinction is thus, The *Whigs* are for changing the Succession when they think fit, though the entire Legislature do not consent; I think it ought never to be done but upon great Necessity, and that with the Sanction of the whole Legislature. Do these Gentlemen of *Revolution-Principles* think it impossible that we should ever have occasion *again* to change our Succession? And if such an Accident should fall out, must we have no Remedy, 'till the Seven Provinces will give their Consent? Suppose that this Virulent Party among us were as able, as some are willing, to raise a *Rebellion* for reinstating them in Power, and would apply themselves to the *Dutch*, as Guarantees of our Succession, to assist them with all their Force, under pretence that the Q— and M—ry; a great Majority of both Houses, and the Bulk of the People were for bringing over *France*, *Popery*, and the *Pretender*? Their High-Mightinesses would, as I take it, be sole Judges of the Controversie, and probably decide it so well, that in some time we might have the

Happiness

Happiness of becoming a Province to *Holland*. I am humbly of Opinion, that there are two Qualities necessary to a Reader, before his Judgment should be allowed; these are, *common Honesty*, and *common Sense*; and that no Man could have misrepresented that Paragraph in my Discourse; unless he were utterly destitute of one or both.

The Presumptive Successor, and her immediate Heirs, have so established a Reputation in the World, for their Piety, Wisdom, and Humanity, that no Necessity of this kind, is like to appear in their Days; but I must still insist, that it is a diminution to the Independence of the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, to call at every Door for Help to put our Laws in execution: And we ought to consider, that if in Ages to come, such a Prince should happen to be in Succession to our Throne, who should be entirely unable to Govern; That very Motive might encline our Guarantees to support him, the more effectually to bring the Rivals of their Trade into Confusion and Disorder.

But to return: The Qu— is here put under the unreasonable Obligation of being Guarantee of the whole *Barrier-Treaty*, of the *Dutch* having Possession of the said Barrier and the Revenues thereof, before a Peace; of the Payment of Four hundred thousand Crowns by the King of *Spain*; that the *States* shall possess their Barrier even before King *Charles* is in Possession of the *Spanish Netherlands*: Although

though by the Fifth Article of the Grand Alliance, Her Majesty is under no Obligation to do any thing of this Nature, *except in a General Treaty.*

All Kings, Princes, and States are invited to enter into this Treaty, and to be Guarantees of its Execution. This Article, though very frequent in Treaties, seems to look very oddly in that of the Barrier: *Popish Princes* are here invited among others, to become Guarantees of our *Protestant Succession*: Every Petty Prince in *Germany* must be intreated to preserve the *Q.* of *Great Britain* upon Her Throne: The King of *Spain* is invited particularly and by Name, to become Guarantee of the Execution of a Treaty, by which his Allies, who pretend to fight his Battles, and recover his Dominions, strip him in effect of all his Ten Provinces: A clear Reason why they never sent any Forces to *Spain*, and why the Obligation not to enter into a Treaty of Peace with *France*, 'till that entire Monarchy were yielded as a Preliminary, was struck out of the *Counter-Project* by the *Dutch*. They fought only in *Flanders*, because there they only fought for themselves. King *Charles* must needs accept this Invitation very kindly, and stand by with great Satisfaction, while the *Belgick Lion* divides the Prey, and assigns it all to himself. I remember there was a parcel of Soldiers who robbed a Farmer of his Poultry, and then made him wait at Table while they devoured his Victuals, without giving him a Morfel, and upon his Expostulating,

postulating, had only for Answer, *Why, Sirrah, are not we come here to protect you?* And thus much for this generous Invitation to all Kings and Princes, to lend their Assistance, and become Guarantees, out of pure good Nature, for securing *Flanders* to the *Dutch*.

In the Treaty of *Ryswick*, no care was taken to oblige the *French* King to acknowledge the Right of Succession in Her present Majesty; for want of which Point being then settled, *France* refused to Acknowledge Her for Queen of *Great Britain*, after the late King's Death. This unaccountable Neglect (if it were a Neglect) is here called an *Omission*, and Care is taken to supply it in the next General Treaty of Peace. I mention this occasionally, because I have some stubborn Doubts within me, whether it were a *wilful Omission* or no. Neither do I herein reflect in the least upon the Memory of His late Majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any Imputation upon this Matter. But when I recollect the Behaviour, the Language, and the Principles of *some certain Persons* in those Days, and compare them with that *Omission*; I am tempted to draw some Conclusions, which a certain Party would be more ready to call False and Malicious, than to prove them so.

I must here take leave (because it will not otherwise fall in my way) to say a few Words in return to a Gentleman, I know not of what Character or Calling, who has done me the Honour to write *Three Discourses* against that

Treatise of the *Conduct of the Allies*, &c. and promises, for my Comfort, to conclude all in a Fourth. I pity Answerers with all my Heart, for the many Disadvantages they lie under. - My Book did a World of Mischief (as he calls it) before his First Part could possibly come out; and so went on through the Kingdom, while his limped slowly after, and if it arrived at all, it was too late; for Peoples Opinions were already fixed. His manner of answering me is thus: Of those Facts which he he pretends to examine, some he resolutely denies, others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts with such unnatural Turns, that I would engage, by the same Method, to disprove any History, either Ancient or Modern. Then the whole is Interlarded with a thousand injurious Epithets and Appellations, which heavy Writers are forced to make use of, as a supply for that want of Spirit and Genius they are not born to: Yet, after all, he allows a very great Point for which I contend, confessing in plain Words, that the Burthen of the War has chiefly lain upon Us; and thinks it sufficient for the *Dutch*, that, next to *England*, they have born the greatest Share. And is not this the great Grievance of which the whole Kingdom complains? I am inclined to think that my Intelligence was at least as good as his; and some of it, I can assure him, came from Persons of his own Party, though perhaps not altogether so inflamed. Hitherto therefore, the Matter is pretty equal, and the
World

World may believe Him or Me, as they please. But, I think, the great Point of Controversie between us, is, whether the Effects and Consequences of Things follow better from His Premises or mine: And there I will not be satisfied, unless he will allow the whole Advantage to be on my side. Here is a flourishing Kingdom brought to the Brink of Ruin, by a most Successful and Glorious War of Ten Years, under an Able, Diligent, Loyal Ministry; a most Faithful, Just, and Generous Commander; and in Conjunction with the most Hearty, Reasonable, and Sincere Allies: This is the Case, as that Author represents it. I have heard a Story, I think it was of the Duke of ——— who playing at Hazard at the Groom-Porters in much Company, held in a great many Hands together, and drew a huge Heap of Gold; but, in the heat of Play, never observed a Sharper, who came once or twice under his Arm, and swept a great deal of it into his Hat: The Company thought it had been one of his *Servants*: When the Duke's Hand was out, they were talking how much he had won; Yes, said he, I held in very long; yet, methinks, I have won but very little: They told him, his SERVANT had got the rest in his Hat; and then he found he was cheated.

It hath been my good Fortune to see the most important Facts that I have advanced, justify'd by the Publick Voice; which let this Author do what he can, will incline the World to believe, that I may be right in the rest: And I

solemnly declare, that I have not wilfully committed the least Mistake. I stopt the Second Edition; and made all possible Enquiries among those who I thought could best inform me, in order to correct any Error I could hear of: I did the same to the Third and Fourth Editions, and then left the Printer to his liberty. This I take for a more effectual Answer to all Cavils, than an hundred Pages of Controversy.

But what disgusts me from having any thing to do with this Race of *Answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no sort of Conscience in their Dealings: To give one Instance in this Gentleman's Third Part, which I have been lately looking into. When I talk of the *most Petty Princes*, he says, I mean *Crowned Heads*: When I say, *the Soldiers of those Petty Princes are ready to rob or starve at Home*: He says I call *Kings and Crowned Heads, Robbers and Highwaymen*. This is what the *Whigs* call answering a Book.

I cannot omit one Particular, concerning this Author, who is so positive in asserting his own Facts, and contradicting mine: He affirms, *That the Business of Thoulon was discovered by the Clerk of a certain Great Man, who was then Secretary of State*. It is neither wise, nor for the Credit of his Party, to put us in mind either of *that Secretary*, or of *that Clerk*; however, so it happens, that nothing relating to the Affair of *Thoulon* did ever pass through that Secretary's Office: Which I here affirm,
with

with great Phlegm, leaving the Epithets of *False, Scandalous, Villainous*, and the rest, to the Author and his Fellows.

But to leave this Author; let us consider the Consequence of our Triumphs, upon which some set so great a Value, as to think that nothing less than the Crown can be a sufficient Reward for the Merit of the G—l: We have not enlarged our Dominions by one Foot of Land: Our Trade, which made us considerable in the World, is either given up by Treaties, or clogged with Duties, which interrupt and daily lessen it: We see the whole Nation groaning under excessive Taxes of all sorts, to raise three Millions of Money for payment of the Interest of those Debts we have contracted. Let us look upon the reverse of the Medal, we shall see our Neighbours, who in their utmost Distress, called for our Assistance, become, by this Treaty, even in time of Peace, Masters of a more considerable Country than their own; in a condition to strike Terror into Us, with fifty thousand *Veterans* ready to invade us, from that Country which we have conquered for them; and to commit insolent Hostilities upon us, in all other Parts, as they have lately done in the *East-Indies*,

The Barrier-Treaty between Her Majesty and the States-General.

HER Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, and the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, having considered how much it concerns the Quiet and the Security of their Kingdoms and States, and the publick Tranquility, to maintain and to secure on one side the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, in such manner as it is now established by the Laws of the Kingdom; and on the other side, That the said States-General of the United Provinces should have a strong and sufficient Barrier against France, and others, who would surprize or attack them: And Her Majesty and the said States-General apprehending, with just reason, the Troubles and the Mischiefs which may happen, in relation to this Succession, if at any time there should be any Person or any Power who should call it in Question; and, That the Countries and States of the said Lords the States-General, were not furnished with such a Barrier. For these said Reasons, Her said Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, tho' in the vigour of Her Age, and enjoying perfect Health, (which may God preserve Her in many Years) out of an effect of Her usual Prudence and Piety, has thought fit to enter, with the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, into a particular Alliance and Confederacy, the principal End and only Aim of which, shall be the publick Quiet and Tranquility; and to prevent, by Measures taken in time, all the Events which might

one day excite new Wars. It is with this View that Her British Majesty has given Her full Power to agree upon some Articles of a Treaty, in addition to the Treaties and Alliances that She has already with the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, to Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Charles Viscount Townshend, Baron of Lyn-Regis, Privy-Councillor of Her British Majesty, Captain of Her said Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, and Her Lieutenant in the County of Norfolk: And the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces, to the Sieur's John de Welderen, Lord of Valburgh, Great Bayliff of the Lower Betuwe, of the Body of the Nobility of the Province of Guelder; Frederick Baron of Reede, Lord of Lier, St. Anthony and T'er Lee, of the Order of the Nobility of the Province of Holland and West Frizeland; Anthony Heinius, Counsellor Pensionary of the Province of Holland and West-Frizeland, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Super-Intendant of the Fiefs of the same Province; Cornelius Van Gheel, Lord of Spanbroek Bulkesteyn, &c. Gedeon Hoest, Canon of the Chapter of the Church of St. Peter at Utrecht, and elected Counsellor in the States of the Province of Utrecht; Hessel van Sminia, Secretary of the Chamber of Accounts of the Province of Frizeland; Ernest Ittersum, Lord of Osterhof, of the Body of the Nobility of the Province of Overysfel; and Wicher Wichers, Senator of the City of Groningen; all Deputies to the Assembly of the said Lords the States-General on the part, respectively, of the Provinces of

Guelder,

Guelder, Holland, West-Friezeland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Frizeland, Overyffell, and Groninguen, and Ommelands, who, by Vertue of their full Powers, are agreed upon the following Articles.

Article I.

THE Treaties of Peace, Friendship, Alliance and Confederacy between Her Britannick Majesty and the States-General of the United Provinces, shall be approved and confirmed by the present Treaty, and shall remain in their former Force and Vigour, as if they were inserted Word for Word.

II.

The Succession to the Crown of England having been Setled by an Act of Parliament passed the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Third; the Title of which is, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*: And lately, in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, this Succession having been again Established and Confirmed by another Act made for the greater Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, &c. in the Line of the most Serene House of Hanover, and in the Person of the Princess Sophia, and of Her Heirs, Successors and Descendants, Male and Female, already Born or to be Born: And though no Power has any Right to Oppose the Laws made upon this Subject, by the Crown and Parli-
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ment of *Great Britain*, if it should happen, nevertheless, that under any Pretence, or by any Cause whatever, any Person, or any Power or State may pretend to dispute the Establishment which the Parliament has made of the aforesaid Succession, in the most Serene House of *Hanover*, to Oppose the said Succession, to Assist or Favour those who may Oppose it, whether directly or indirectly, by open War, or by fomenting Seditions and Conspiracies against Her or Him to whom the Crown of *Great Britain* shall descend, according to the Acts aforesaid; The *States-General* engage and promise to Assist and Maintain, in the said Succession, Her or Him to whom it shall belong, by Vertue of the said Acts of Parliament, to assist them in taking Possession, if they should not be in actual Possession, and to Oppose those who would disturb them in the taking such Possession, or in the actual Possession of the aforesaid Succession.

III.

Her said Majesty and the *States-General*, in Consequence of the Fifth Article of the Alliance concluded between the Emperor, the late King of *Great Britain*, and the *States-General*, the 7th of *September*, 1701, will employ all their Force to recover the rest of the *Spanish Low-Countries*.

IV.

And further, they will endeavour to Conquer as many Towns and Forts as they can, in order to their being a Barrier and Security to the said *States*.

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And whereas, according to the Ninth Article of the said Alliance, it is to be agreed, amongst other Matters, how and in what manner the *States* shall be made Safe by means of this Barrier, the Queen of *Great Britain* will use Her Endeavours to procure, that in the Treaty of Peace it may be agreed, that all the *Spanish Low-Countries*, and what else may be found necessary, whether Conquered or Unconquered Places, shall serve as a Barrier to the *States*.

VI.

That to this end their High Mightinesses shall have the Liberty to put and keep Garrison, to change, augment and diminish it as they shall judge proper, in the Places following: Namely, *Newport, Furnes*, with the Fort of *Knocke, Ipres, Menin*, the Town and Cittadel of *Lisle, Tournay* and its Cittadel, *Condé, Valenciennes*; and the Places which shall from henceforward be Conquered from *France. Maubeuge, Charleroy, Namur* and its Cittadel, *Liere, Hale* to *Fortifie*, the Ports of *Perle, Philippe, Damme*, the Castle of *Gand*, and *Dendermonde*; the Fort of *St. Donas* being joined to the Fortifications of the Sluice, and being entirely incorporated with it, shall remain and be yielded in Property to the *States*. The Fort of *Rodenhuysen*, on this side *Gand*, shall be Demolished.

VII.

The said *States-General* may, in case of an apparent Attack, or War, put as many Troops as they shall think necessary in all the Towns, Places
and

and Forts in the *Spanish Low-Countries*, where the Reason of War shall require it.

VIII.

They may likewise send into the Towns, Forts and Places, where they shall have their Garrisons, without any Hindrance, and without paying any Duties, Provisions, Ammunition of War, Arms and Artillery, Materials for the Fortifications, and all that shall be found convenient and necessary for the said Garrisons and Fortifications.

IX.

The said *States-General* shall also have Liberty to Appoint in the Towns, Forts and Places of their Barrier, mentioned in the foregoing Sixth Article, where they may have Garrisons, such Governors and Commanders, Majors and other Officers, as they shall find proper, who shall not be subject to any other Orders, whatsoever they may be, or from whence soever they may come, relating to the Security and Military Government of the said Places, but only to those of their High Mightinesses (exclusively of all others); still preserving the Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Political, of King *Charles the Third*.

X.

That, besides, the said *States* shall have Liberty to Fortifie the said Towns, Places and Forts which belong to them, and Repair the Fortifications of them, in such manner as they shall judge necessary; and further to do whatever shall be useful for their Defence.

XI.

It is agreed, That the *States-General* shall have all the Revenues of the Towns, Places, Jurisdictions, and their Dependencies, which they shall have for their Barrier from *France*, which were not in the Possession of the Crown of *Spain*, at the time of the Death of the late King *Charles* the Second; and besides, a Million of Livres shall be settled for the Payment of One hundred thousand Crowns every three Months, out of the clearest Revenues of the *Spanisb Low-Countries*, which the said King was then in Possession of; both which are for maintaining the Garrisons of the *States*, and for supplying the Fortifications, as also the Magazines, and other necessary Expences, in the Towns and Places above-mentioned. And that the said Revenues may be sufficient to support these Expences, Endeavours shall be used for enlarging the Dependencies and Jurisdictions aforesaid, as much as possible; and particularly for including with the Jurisdiction of *Ipres*, that of *Cassel*, and the Forest of *Niepe*; and with the Jurisdiction of *Lisle*, the Jurisdiction of *Douay*, both having been so joined before the present War.

XII.

That no Town, Fort, Place, or Country of the *Spanisb Low-Countries*, shall be granted, transferred, or given, or descend to the Crown of *France*, or any one of the Line of *France*, neither by vertue of any Gift, Sale, Exchange, Marriage, Agreement, Inheritance, Succession by Will, or through want of Will, from no Title
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whatsoever, nor in any other manner whatever, nor be put into the Power or under the Authority of the most Christian King, or any one of the Line of *France*.

XIII.

And whereas the said *States-General*, in Consequence of the Ninth Article of the said Alliance, are to make a Convention or Treaty with King *Charles* the Third, for putting the *States* in a Condition of Safety, by means of the said Barrier, the Queen of *Great Britain* will do what depends upon Her, that all the foregoing Particulars, relating to the Barrier of the *States*, may be inserted in the aforesaid Treaty or Convention; and that Her said Majesty will continue Her good Offices, 'till the above-mentioned Convention, between the *States* and the said King *Charles* the Third, be concluded, agreeably to what is before-mentioned; and that Her Majesty will be Guarantee of the said Treaty or Convention.

XIV.

And that the said *States* may enjoy from henceforward, as much as possible, a Barrier for the *Spanish Low-Countries*, they shall be permitted to put their Garrisons in the Towns already taken, and which may hereafter be so, before the Peace be concluded and ratified. And in the mean time the said King *Charles* the Third shall not be allowed to enter into Possession of the said *Spanish Low-Countries*, neither entirely nor in part; and during that time the Queen shall assist their High Mightinesses

nesses to maintain them in the Enjoyment of the Revenues, and to find the Million of Livres a Year above-mentioned.

XV.

And whereas their High Mightinesses have Stipulated by the Treaty of *Munster*, in the Fourteenth Article, That the River *Schelde*, as also the Canals of *Sas*, *Swyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea bordering thereupon, should be kept shut on the Side of the *States* :

And in the Fifteenth Article, That the Ships and Commodities going in and coming out of the Harbours of *Flanders*, shall be and remain charged with all such Imposts and other Duties, as are raised upon Commodities going and coming along the *Schelde*, and the other Canals above-mentioned :

The Queen of *Great Britain* promises and engages, That their High Mightinesses shall never be disturbed in their Right and Possession, in that respect, neither directly nor indirectly ; as also that the Commerce shall not, in prejudice of the said Treaty, be made more easy by the Sea-Ports, than by the Rivers, Canals and Mouths of the Sea, on the side of the States of the *United Provinces*, neither directly nor indirectly.

And whereas by the 16th and 17th Articles of the same Treaty of *Munster*, his Majesty the King of *Spain*, is obliged to treat the Subjects of their High Mightinesses as favourably as the Subjects of *Great Britain* and the *hans Towns*, who were then the People the most

most favourably treated ; Her *Britanick* Majesty and their High Mightinesses, promise likewise, to take care that the Subjects of *Great Britain*, and of their High Mightinesses, shall be treated in the *Spanish Low-Countries*, as well as in all *Spain*, the Kingdoms and States belonging to it, equally, and as well the one as the other, as favourably as the People the most favoured.

XVI.

The said Queen and States-General oblige themselves to furnish, by Sea and Land, the Succours and Assistance necessary to maintain, by force, Her said Majesty in the quiet possession of Her Kingdoms ; and the most Serene House of *Hanover* in the said Succession, in the manner it is settled by the Acts of Parliament before-mentioned ; and to maintain the said States-General in the possession of the said Barrier.

XVII.

After the Ratifications of this Treaty, a particular Convention shall be made of the Conditions by which the said Queen, and the said Lords, the States-General, will engage themselves to furnish the Succours which shall be thought necessary, as well by Sea as by Land.

XVIII.

If Her *British* Majesty, or the States-General of the *United Provinces*, be attacked by any Body whatsoever, by reason of this Convention, they shall mutually assist one another with all their Forces, and become Guarantees of the Execution of the said Convention.

There shall be invited and admitted into the present Treaty, as soon as possible, all the Kings, Princes and States, who shall be willing to enter into the same, particularly his Imperial Majesty, the Kings of *Spain* and *Prussia*, and the Elector of *Hanover*. And Her *British* Majesty, and the States-General of the *United Provinces*, and each of them in particular, shall be permitted to require and invite those whom they shall think fit to require and invite, to enter into this Treaty, and to be Guarantees of its Execution.

XX.

And as Time has shewn the Omission which was made in the Treaty signed at *Ryswick* in the Year 1697, between *England* and *France*, in respect of the Right of the Succession of *England*, in the Person of Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain* now reigning; and that for want of having settled in that Treaty this indisputable Right of Her Majesty, *France* refused to acknowledge Her for Queen of *Great Britain*, after the Death of the late King *William* the Third, of glorious Memory: Her Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Lords; the States-General of the *United Provinces*, do agree and engage themselves likewise, not to enter into any Negotiation or Treaty of Peace with *France*, before the Title of Her Majesty to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as also the Right of Succession of the most Serene House of *Hanover*, to the aforesaid
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Crown, in the manner it is settled and established by the before-mentioned Acts of Parliament, be fully acknowledged, as a Preliminary by *France*, and that *France* has promised at the same time to remove out of its Dominions the Person who pretends to be King of *Great Britain*; and that no Negotiation, nor formal discussion of the Articles of the said Treaty of Peace shall be entered into, but jointly and at the same time with the said Queen, or with Her Ministers.

XXI.

Her *British* Majesty, and the Lords the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, shall ratify and confirm all that is contained in the present Treaty, within the space of four Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing. In Testimony whereof, the underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Her *British* Majesty, and the Deputies of the Lords the *States-General* have signed this present Treaty, and have affixed their Seals thereunto.

At the Hague, the 29th of October, in the Year 1709.

(L. S.) *Townsend.*

(L. S.) *J. V. Welderen.*

(L. S.) *J. B. Van Reede.*

(L. S.) *A. Heinsius.*

(L. S.) *G. Hoefst.*

(L. S.) *H. Smits.*

(L. S.) *E. V. Ittersum.*

(L. S.) *W. Wichers.*

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The Separate Article.

AS in the Preliminary Articles Signed here at the *Hague* the 28th of *May*, 1709, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty, of Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the Lords the States-General of the *United Provinces*, it is Stipulated, amongst other Things, that the Lords the States-General shall have, with entire Property and Sovereignty, the Upper Quarter of *Guelder*, according to the Fifty-second Article of the Treaty of *Munster* of the Year 1648; as also that the Garrisons which are or hereafter shall be on the Part of the Lords the States-General in the Town of *Huy*, the Cittadel of *Liege*, and in the Town of *Bonne*, shall remain there, till it shall be otherwise agreed upon with his Imperial Majesty and the Empire. And as the Barrier which is this Day agreed upon in the principal Treaty, for the mutual Guaranty between Her *British* Majesty and the Lords the States-General, cannot give to the *United Provinces* the Safety for which it is Established, unless it be well secured from one end to the other, and that the Communication of it be well joined together; for which the Upper Quarter of *Guelder*, and the Garrisons in the Cittadel of *Liege*, *Huy* and *Bonne* are absolutely necessary: Experience having thrice shewn, that *France* having a design to attack the *United Provinces*, has made use of the Places above-mentioned in order to come at them, and to

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penetrate into the said Provinces. That further, in respect to the Equivalent for which the Upper Quarter of *Guelder* is to be yielded to the *United Provinces*, according to the Fifty-second Article of the Treaty of *Munster* above-mentioned, His Majesty King *Charles* the Third will be much more gratified and advantaged in other Places, than that Equivalent can avail. So that to the end the Lords the States-General may have the Upper Quarter of *Guelder*, with entire Property and Sovereignty, and that the said Upper Quarter of *Guelder* may be yielded in this manner to the said Lords the States-General, in the Convention, or the Treaty that they are to make with His Majesty King *Charles* the Third, according to the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty concluded this Day; as also that their Garrisons in the Cittadel of *Liege*, in that of *Huy* and in *Bonne*, may remain there, until it be otherwise agreed upon with his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, Her Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*, engages Herself and promises by this separate Article, which shall have the same Force as if it was inserted in the principal Treaty, to make the same Efforts for all this as She has engaged Herself to make, for their obtaining the Barrier in the *Spanish Low-Countries*. In Testimony whereof the Underwritten Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Her *British* Majesty, and Deputies of the Lords the States-General, have Signed the present Separate Article, and have affixed their Seals

thereunto. *At the Hague, the 29th of October, 1709.*

(L. S.) *Townshend.*

(L. S.) *J. V. Welderen,*

(L. S.) *J. B. van Reede.*

(L. S.) *A. Heinsius.*

(L. S.) *G. Hoefst.*

(L. S.) *H. Sminia.*

(L. S.) *E. V. Ittersum,*

(L. S.) *W. Wichers.*

The Second Separate Article.

AS the Lords the States-General have represented, That in *Flanders*, the Limits between *Spanish Flanders*, and that of the *States*, are settled in such a manner, as that the Land belonging to the *States* is extremely narrow there; so that in some Places the Territory of *Spanish Flanders* extends it self to the Fortifications, and under the Cannon of the Places, Towns, and Forts of the *States*, which occasions many Inconveniencies, as has been seen by an Example a little before the beginning of the present War, when a Fort was designed to have been built under the Cannon of the *Sas van Gand*, under pretence, that it was upon the Territory of *Spain*. And as it is necessary for avoiding these and other sorts of Inconveniencies, that the Land of the *States*, upon the Confines of *Flanders* should be enlarged, and that the Places, Towns and Forts should, by that means, be better covered; Her *British Majesty*

Majesty entering into the just Motives of the said Lords the States-General in this respect, promises and engages Herself by this *Separate Article*, That in the Convention that the said Lords, the States-General, are to make with His Majesty, King *Charles* the Third, She will so assist them, as that it may be agreed, That by the Cession to the said Lords, the States-General, of the Property of an Extent of Land necessary to obviate such like and other Inconveniencies, their Limits in *Flanders* shall be enlarged more conveniently for their Security, and those of the *Spanish Flanders* removed farther from their Towns, Places and Forts, to the End that these may not be so exposed any more. In Testimony whereof, the underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Her *British* Majesty, and Deputies of the Lords the States-General, have Signed the present *Separate Article*, and have affixed their Seals thereunto. *At the Hague, the 29th of October, 1709.*

(L. S.) *Townsend.*

(L. S.) *J. B. van Reede.*

(L. S.) *A. Heinsius.*

(L. S.) *G. Hoefst.*

(L. S.) *H. Sminia.*

(L. S.) *E. V. Iversum.*

The Articles of the Counter-Project, which were struck out or altered by the Dutch, in the Barrier-Treaty : With some Remarks.

Article VI.

TO this End, their High Mightinesses shall have Power to put and keep Garrisons in the following Places, *viz.* *Newport, Knock, Menin, the Cittadel of Lisle, Tournay, Conde, Valenciennes, Namur and its Cittadel, Lieve, Hale to fortifie, the Fort of Perle, Danme, and the Castle of Gand.*

R E M A R K S.

In the Barrier-Treaty, the States added the following Places to those mentioned in this Article, viz. Furnes, Ipres, Town of Lisle, Maubenge, Charleroy, Philippe, Fort of St. Donas (which is to be in Property to the States) and the Fort of Rodenhuyfen, to be Demolished. To say nothing of the other Places, Dendermond is the Key of all Brabant ; and the Demolishing of the Fort of Rodenhuyfen, situate between Gand and Sas van Gand, can only serve to Defraud the King of Spain of the Duties upon Goods Imported and Exported there.

Article VII.

The said States may put into the said Towns, Forts and Places, and in case of open War with France, into all the other Towns, Places and Forts, whatever Troops the Reason of War shall require.

Remarks. *But in the Barrier-Treaty it is said, in case of an apparent Tack or War, without specifying against France : Neither is the Number of Troops limited to what the Reason of War shall require, but what the States shall think necessary.*

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Article IX. Besides some smaller Differences, ends with a Salvo, not only for the Ecclesiastical and Civil Rights of the King of Spain, but likewise for his Revenues in the said Towns; which Revenues, in the Barrier-Treaty, are all given to the States.

Article XI.

The Revenues of the Chattellanies and Dependencies of the Towns and Places, which the *States* shall have for their Barrier against *France*, and which were not in possession of the Crown of *Spain*, at the late King of *Spain's* Death, shall be settled to be a Fund for maintaining Garrisons, and providing for the Fortifications and Magazines, and other necessary Charges of the said Towns of the Barrier.

Remarks. I desire the Reader to compare this with the Eleventh Article of the Barrier-Treaty, where he will see how prodigiously it is enlarged.

Article XIV.

All this is to be without Prejudice to such other Treaties and Conventions as the Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses, may think fit to make for the future with the said King *Charles the Third*, relating to the said *Spanish Netherlands*, or to the said *Barrier*.

Article XV.

And to the End that the said *States* may enjoy, at present, as much as it is possible, a *Barrier* in the *Spanish Netherlands*, they shall be permitted to put their Garrisons in the chief Towns already taken, or that may be taken, before a Peace be made.

Remarks. These Two Articles are not in the Barrier-Treaty, but Two others in their stead; to which I refer the Reader. And indeed it was highly necessary for the Dutch to strike out the former of these Articles, when so
great

great a part of the Treaty is so highly and manifestly prejudicial to Great Britain, as well as to the King of Spain; especially the Two Articles inserted in the place of these, which I desire the Reader will Examine.

Article XX.

And whereas by the 5th and 9th Articles of the Alliance between the Emperor, the late King of Great Britain, and the States-General, concluded the 7th of September 1701, it is agreed and stipulated, That the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, with all the Dependencies of the Crown of *Spain* in *Italy*, shall be recovered from the Possession of *France*, as being of the last Consequence to the Trade of both Nations, as well as the *Spanish Netherlands*, for a Barrier for the *States-General*; therefore the said Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States-General*, agree and oblige themselves, not to enter into any Negotiation or Treaty of Peace with *France*, before the Restitution of the said Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, with all the Dependencies of the Crown of *Spain* in *Italy*, as well as the *Spanish Low-Countries*, with the other Towns and Places in the Possession of *France*, above-mentioned in this Treaty; and also after the manner specified in this Treaty; as likewise all the rest of the entire Monarchy of *Spain*, be yielded by *France* as a Preliminary.

Article XXII.

And whereas Experience hath shewn of what Importance it is to *Great Britain* and the *United Provinces*, that the Fortress and Port of *Dunkirk* should not be in the Possession of *France*, in the Condition they are at present; the Subjects of both Nations having undergone such great Losses, and suffered so much in their Trade, by the Prizes taken from them by Privateers set out in that Port; inasmuch that *France*, by her unmeasurable Ambition, may be always

ways tempted to make some Enterprizes upon the Territories of the Queen of *Great Britain* and their High Mightinesses, and interrupt the Publick Repose and Tranquility; for the Preservation of which, and the Balance of *Europe* against the exorbitant Power of *France*, the Allies engaged themselves in this long and burthenfome War; therefore the said Queen of *Great Britain*, and their High Mightinesses agree and oblige themselves, not to enter into any Negotiation or Treaty of Peace with *France*, before it shall be yielded and stipulated by *France* as a Preliminary, that all the Fortifications of the said Town of *Dunkirk*, and the Forts that depend upon it, be entirely demolished and razed, and that the Port be entirely ruined, and rendred impracticable.

Remarks. *These two Articles are likewise omitted in the Barrier-Treaty; whereof the first regards particularly the Interests of the House of Austria; and the other about Demolishing of Dunkirk, those of Great Britain. It is something strange, that the late Ministry, whose Advocates raise such a Clamour about the Necessity of Recovering Spain from the House of Bourbon, should suffer the Dutch to strike out this Article; which, I think, clearly shews, the Reason why the States never troubled themselves with the Thoughts of Reducing Spain, or even Recovering Milan, Naples, and Sicily, to the Emperor; but were wholly fix'd upon the Conquest of Flanders, because they had determined those Provinces as a Property for themselves.*

As for the Article about Demolishing of Dunkirk, I am not at all surpris'd to find it struck out; the Destruction of that Place, though it would be useful to the States, doth more nearly import Britain, and was therefore a Point that such Ministers could more easily get over.

The Sentiments of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and of the Count de Sinzendorf, relating to the Barrier of the States-General, to the Upper-Quarter of Guelders, and to the Towns of the Electorate of Cologne, and of the Bishoprick of Liege.

ALtho' the Orders and Instructions of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Barcelona*, upon the Matters above-mentioned, do not go so far, as to give Directions for what follows; notwithstanding, the Prince and Count above-mentioned, considering the present State of Affairs, are of the following Opinion:

First, That the Counter-Project of *England*, relating to the Places where the States-General may put and keep Garrisons, ought to be followed, except *Lier*, *Halle*, to fortify, and the Castle of *Gand*: Provided likewise, that the Sentiments of *England* be particularly conform'd to, relating to *Damersmond* and *Ostend*, as Places in no wise belonging to the Barrier; and which, as well as the Castle of *Gand*, can only serve to make the States-General Masters of the *Low-Countries*, and hinder Trade with *England*. And as to *Lier* and *Halle*, those who are acquainted with the Country, know, that these Towns cannot give any Security to the States-General, but can only make People believe that these Places being fortified, would rather serve to block up *Brussels*, and the other great Cities of *Brabant*.

Secondly, As to what is said in the Seventh Article of the *Counter-Project of England*, relating to the Augmentation of Garrisons, in the Towns of the Barrier, in case of an open War; this is agreeable to the Opinions of the said Prince and Count; who think likewise, that there ought to be added to the Eighth Article, That no Goods or Merchandise should be sent into the Towns where the States-General shall have Garrisons, nor be comprehended under the Names of *such Things, as the said Garrisons and Fortifications shall have need of*: And that to this End, the said Things shall be inspected in those Places where they are to pass; as likewise, the Quantity shall be settled that the Garrisons may want.

Thirdly, As to the Ninth Article, relating to the Governours and Commanders of those Towns, Ports and Places, where the States-General shall have their Garrisons, the said Prince and Count are of Opinion, That the said Governours and Commanders ought to take an Oath, as well to the King of *Spain*, as to the States-General: But they may take a particular Oath to the Latter, That they will not admit Foreign Troops without their Consent, and that they will depend exclusively upon the said States, in whatever regards the Military Power. But at the same time they ought exclusively to promise the King of *Spain*, That they will not intermeddle in the Affairs of Law, Civil Power, Revenues, or any other Matters, Ecclesiastical or Civil, unless at the de-

fire of the King's Officers, to assist them in the Execution: In which case the said Commanders should be obliged not to refuse them.

Fourthly, As to the Tenth Article, there is nothing to be added, unless that the States-General, may repair and encrease the Fortifications of the Towns, Places and Forts, where they shall have their Garrisons; but this at their own Expence. Otherwise, under that Pretext, they might seize all the Revenues of the Country.

Fifthly, As to the Eleventh Article, they think the States ought not to have the Revenues of the Chattellanies and Dependencies of these Towns and Places which are to be their Barrier against *France*; this being a sort of Sovereignty, and very prejudicial to the Ecclesiastical and Civil Oeconomy of the Country. But the said Prince and Count are of Opinion, That the States-General ought to have, for the Maintenance of their Garrisons and Fortifications, a Sum of Money of a Million and half, or two Millions of Florins, which they ought to receive from the King's Officers, who shall be ordered to pay that Sum, before any other Payment.

Sixthly, And the Convention which shall be made, on this Affair, between his Catholick Majesty and the States-General, shall be for a limited Time.

These are the utmost Conditions to which the said Prince and Count think it possible for his Catholick Majesty to be brought; and they

they declare at the same time, that their Imperial and Catholick Majesties will sooner abandon the *Low-Countries*, than take them upon other Conditions, which would be equally Expensive, Shameful, and Unacceptable to them.

On the other side, the said Prince and Count are persuaded, That the Advantages at this time yielded to the States-General, may hereafter be very prejudicial to themselves, forasmuch as they may put the People of the *Spanish Netherlands* to some dangerous Extremity, considering the Antipathy between the Two Nations; and that extending of Frontiers, is entirely contrary to the Maxims of their Government.

As to the Upper-Quarter of *Guelder*, the said Prince and Count are of Opinion, That the States-General may be allowed the Power of putting in Garrisons into *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, and *Steffenswaert*, with Orders to furnish the said States, with the Revenues of the Country, which amount to One hundred thousand Florins.

As to *Bonn*, belonging to the Electorate of *Cologne*; and *Liege* and *Huy*, to the Bishoprick of *Liege*; it is to be understood that these being Imperial Towns, it doth not depend upon the Emperor to consent, that Foreign Garrisons should be placed in them, upon any Pretence whatsoever. But whereas the States-General demand them only for their Security, it is proposed, to place in those Towns a Garrison of Imperial Troops, of whom the States may
be

be in no Suspicion, as they might be of a Garrison of an Elector, who might possibly have Views opposite to their Interests: But this is propos'd only in case that it shall not be thought more proper to raze one or other of the said Towns.

The Representation of the English Merchants at Bruges, relating to the Barrier-Treaty.

David White, and other Merchants, Her Majesty's Subjects residing at Bruges, and other Towns in Flanders, crave Leave humbly to represent,

THAT whereas the Cities of *Lisle, Tournay, Menin, Douay*, and other new Conquests in *Flanders* and *Artois*, taken from the *French* this War, by the united Forces of Her Majesty and Her Allies, are now become entirely under the Government of the States-General; and that we Her Majesty's Subjects may be made liable to such Duties and Impositions on Trade, as the said States-General shall think fit to Impose on us: We humbly hope and conceive, That it is Her Majesty's Intention and Design that the Trade of Her Dominions and Subjects, which is carried on with these new Conquests, may be on an equal Foot with that of the Subjects and Dominions of the States-General, and not be liable to any new Duty, when transported from the *Spanish* *Nether-*

therlands, to the said new Conquests, as to our great Surprize is exacted from us on the following Goods, *viz.* Butter, Tallow, Salmon, Hides, Beef, and all other Product of Her Majesty's Dominions, which we import at *Osland*, and there pay the Duty of Entry to the King of *Spain*, and consequently ought not to be liable to any new Duty, when they carry the same Goods, and all others from their Dominions, by a Free Pass or *Transire*, to the said new Conquests. And we are under apprehension that if the said new Conquests be settled or given entirely into the Possession of the States-General for their Barrier, (as we are made believe by a Treaty lately made by Her Majesty's Ambassador, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, at the *Hague*) that the said States-General may also soon declare all Goods and Merchandises which are Contraband in their Provinces, to be also Contraband or Prohibited in these new Conquests, or new Barrier, by which Her Majesty's Subjects will be deprived of the Sale and Consumption of the following Products of Her Majesty's Dominions, which are, and have long been, declared Contraband in the *United Provinces*, such as *English* and *Scotch* Salt, Malt Spirits or Corn Brandy, and all other Sorts of Distilled *English* Spirits, Whale and Rape Oil, &c. It is therefore humbly conceived, That Her Majesty, out of Her great Care and gracious Concern for the Benefit of Her Subjects and Dominions, may be pleased to direct, by a Treaty of Commerce

merce: or some other way, that their Trade may be put on an equal Foot in all the *Spanish Netherlands*, and the new Conquests or Barrier, with the Subjects of *Holland*; by paying no other Duty than that of Importation to the King of *Spain*; and by a Provision, that no Product of Her Majesty's Dominions shall ever be declared Contraband in these new Conquests, except such Goods as were esteemed Contraband before the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*. And it is also humbly prayed, That the Product and Manufacture of the New Conquests may also be Exported without paying any new Duty, besides that of Exportation at *Ostend*, which was always paid to the King of *Spain*; it being impossible for any Nation in *Europe* to Assort an entire Cargo for the *Spanish West-Indies*, without a considerable quantity of several of the Manufactures of *Leis*, such as *Caradoros*, *Cajant*, *Picoles*, *Boratten*, and many other Goods, &c.

The chief Things to be demanded of *France* are, To be exempted from Tonnage, to have a Liberty of Importing Herrings and all other Fish to *France*, on the same Terms as the *Dutch* do, and as was agreed by them at the Treaty of Commerce immediately after the Treaty of Peace at *Ryswick*. The enlarging Her Majesty's Plantations in *America*, &c. is naturally recommended.





